

# Trigonometry

Wednesday, May 17, 2023 12:00 PM

$$\frac{45}{2} \times \frac{44}{1} = 22\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(10\sqrt{3})$$

$\sin x \rightarrow$

$x \rightarrow ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi/180 &\rightarrow 1^\circ \\ 1 &\rightarrow \frac{180}{\pi} \\ \pi/2 &\rightarrow \left(\frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^\circ = \end{aligned}$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radian}$$

$\sin, \cos, \tan$   
real-valued functions

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{W} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{set of all fractions} \\ \text{in } p/q \text{ form, where} \\ p \neq 0, p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = -\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}^c = \{\text{not rational}\}$$

$$\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{Q}^c$$

$\mathbb{C}$  = Complex number

Angles of a triangle are in AP.

$$(a-d)^\circ, a^\circ, (a+d)^\circ \quad a = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{60-d}{\pi/180(60+d)} = \frac{60}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\text{least angle (degree)}}{\text{greatest angle (radian)}} = \frac{60}{\pi} \quad \cdot \text{ Find angles.}$$

$$\text{greatest} = 60+d = \frac{\pi}{180}(60+d) \text{ rad}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{60-d}{60+d} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 180-3d = 60+d \Rightarrow d = 30^\circ$$

Angles of a quadrilateral are in AP, greatest angle is  $120^\circ$ . Find the  $\angle$ s (in rad)

$$a-3d, a-d, a+d, a+3d \quad \therefore a = 90^\circ \quad (\text{sum of 4 angles of a quadrilateral} = 360^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow 90+3d = 120^\circ \Rightarrow d = 10^\circ$$

$$\therefore 4 \text{ angles} \rightarrow 60^\circ, 80^\circ, 100^\circ \& 120^\circ \quad \text{In radians} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

The minute hand of a clock is 10 cm long. How far does the tip of the hand move in 20 mins?

$$2\pi(10) \text{ cm distance covered in 60 mins}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 60 \text{ mins} &\rightarrow 20\pi \text{ cm} \\ 20 \text{ mins} &\rightarrow \frac{20\pi}{3} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

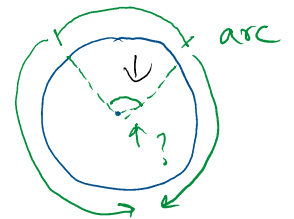
Circle with radius 21 cm. Has an arc that subtends  $60^\circ$  angle at the center. Find arc length.

sol 1

$$\frac{1}{6} \left( \begin{array}{l} 360^\circ \rightarrow 42\pi \text{ cm} \\ 60^\circ \rightarrow 7\pi \text{ cm} \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{6}$$

Arc length

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \text{ cm} = 22 \text{ cm}$$



sol 2

$$s = r\theta, \text{ where } s = \text{arc length, } r = \text{radius, } \theta = \text{angle at center by the arc, (in rad)}$$

$$s = (21 \times \pi/3) \text{ cm} = 7\pi \text{ cm} = 22 \text{ cm}$$